INVENTOR OF THE GATLING GUN.

He is Now Hard at Work In Cleveland on a More Terrible Weapon.

Richard Jordan Gatlin, the inventor of the famous engine of death a part of the life destroying equipment of every army and navy of the world, is actively engaged in Cleveland in the ing gun on newly calculated plans bas-ed upon scientific principles, mechan-

and your scientific principles, mechanfeally and mathemathically correct.

The fame of the Gailing guns is
known from one end of the world—civlized and uncivilized—to the other.
Thousands upon thousands of rebellious
people have fallen before its fire-belchins, lead-hurling muzzle trained by experienced hands. And yet, although in
his eighty-first year, the doctor proposes to cellipse all his former achievaments in the line of gun-making.

Although the inventor of a murderous
weapon, the doctor is one of the mildest-mannered, kindest dispositioned
men on earth. He is a North Carolinian
by birth, but he has made this city his
home for many years. He comes by the
title doctor honestly, being a medical
man by training and profession, but as
a bay he took naturally to mechanics,
and thirty-seven years ago conceived and thirty-seven years ago conceived the filea which resulted in the wonderful cun which bears his name. He does not consider, however, that he has reached the neight of his achievements, although me says his wealout as the analysis more heling constructed in this city for the United States government, which is hearly completed and soon expected to explode itself and all other theories of ordinance construction, he believes will be the crowning giory of his career.

"It would scarcely be possible," he says, "to overestimate the importance of the experiments in gun construction that are being tried in Cleveland." And it is a fact that the ideas that are being that are being cred in Cleveland. And it is a fact that the ideas that are being carried out in the construction of this heavy-calibred gun have never before been put into operation in building a large piece of artillery. Heretofore what is known as the "building-up" process of guns has always been followed, but in the present case the immense barrel is cast in one piece and mandreled, or bored through from end to end after the barrel has been first cast, and then re-heated. The process of forging the interior will begin later, and it, is this that is the most important part of the work. It is the interior forging that Dr. Gatling will personally supervise, and it is expected that General Miles will also be here to witness the work. Exactly what this process consists of is known only to a very few, and while Dr. Gatling talked freely about all, other particulars of the gun, when questioned when this point he remarked significant. ticulars of the gun, when questioned upon this point he remarked signifi-cantly: "That is something I do not care to discuss. I do not care to haveour foreign contemporaries learn too much on that subject."

"It is the casting of the gun that will "It is the casting of the gun that will be most interesting to the public," continued Dr. Gatling, "and that is more remarkable when the old style of building-up construction is understood. For forty years big guns have been made of scores and scores of pieces. First the inner tube has been cast—a mere weak shell. To strengthen this, section after section of steel has been built up around it. Now, when these sections are heated by fring they of course expand and the section of steel has been built up around it. Now, when these sections are heated by firing they of course expand and the tube elongates. I have known guns to open up cracks between the sections large enough to allow half dollars to be slipped in. After this the tube curves downward and the gun is piseless. The cld style of gun could not stand twenty rounds in action, and I do not believe one exists that could be fired twelve times in quick succession without being rendered useless. Now, when a gun costs \$100,000 it is pretty expensive shooting if it can only be fired such a limited number, of times. I believe the new guns will outlast the old ones for three or four times the number of discharges at least. If not fired too rapidly a hundred rounds may easily be discharged from the mandreled gun.

Then, too, the cost is a considerable lem. We can build two and perhaps three guns on the new plan for what one could be built for, and-what is more important in an emergency—they bullt in a quarter of the time can be built in a quarter of the time. The old plan was unmechanical and unscientific. It was the best that could be done forty years ago, but way out of date now. When steel could only be made in small crucibles they were obligated to build up the guns, but now it is different. The casting is done with a rotary flow of metal, to give the band a rope-like consistency, and with the alloys now known the cast metal can be made as strong as if it were welded.

of my Inventions, but I will say that the motives that prompted them were the most humane. That sounds strongly inconsistent, does it not? But it is more the less true. I remember the first idea that ever prompted me to invent a gun as well as if it were yesterday. In 1862, during the divil war, I lived in Indianapolis, Almost dally I watched the departure of troops that had been sent there to be drilled before being sent to the front. The many touching partings I witnessed may well be imagined by those who remember those awful times. those who remember those awful times. It was not alone the departings that I witnessed, for in a little time the trains began bringing back boxes. Sometimes a dozen, sometimes by an example of the control of the cont a dezen, sometimes twenty, in a single day. Each box, of course, contained a dead Union soldier. The partings had made a sad impression on me, but nothing like the one those home-comings made.

ing like the one those home-comings made.

Thegan making inquiries and soon learned that a comparatively few of these soldiers were killed by bullets. Scarcely one in four, and the rest died in hospitals from disease or in camp from exposure. Then it occurred to me that there were too many men in the service. I thought if something could be inverted whereby one of these men could do the work of a hundred, why then the other ninety-nine might stay at home. Then there would be less wildows and orphans in proportion. I had invented quite a number of things, notably the first wheat drill ever used, and I put my mind at work to invent a rapid-firing run. My early difficulties were many. I made my plans easily enough, and finally had a battery of six runs built. When these guns were nearly completed and all paid for, some one—I doubt not a scoundrel of a robel styp—set fire to the factory and they were destroyed. I want to work again, and a battery of thirteen guns was made in Cincipnati and sent to Washington as , soon as completed. Here they were more troubles. General Ripley, the chief of ordnance, would have

Morphine OPIUM, CHLORAL AND COCAINE HABITS

A radical, positive and pernanent cure guaranteed in 5 days. Absolutely harmless. No "lapering off" process — No substitution method.

A temper-wrecker

-wash-day with soap. Standing on feet, hard work in the midst of soiled clothes and fetid steam, aching back, wear and tear to this and tear to things washed—enough to make any one grumpy.
Fine occupation for a civilized woman

A temper-soother-wash-day with Pearline-wash-day with the unpleasant features left out. Easier, quicker, better, healthier. No woman can find fault with it. Soaking, boiling, rinsing, instead of rubbing on a washboard.

Milionselearline

mone of my gun. Finally my agent started back west, but he met General Butlers who was on his way to the James river, and exhibited the b titery to him. He was most enthusiastic, and purchased twelve guns and car-riages and a thousand rounds of ammu-nition for each for \$12,000.

riages and a thousan's rounds of ammunition for each for \$12,000.

It has only been within the past year or so that Dr. Gattling has devoted his attention to heavy caliber, 'ordnanes. The Gattling rapid-fire gun.'s his pet and his hobby. He repers to it almost as one would refer to a favorite son and he delights to believe that the gun has done more for humanity than it has done in the way of destruction.

In that belief Dr. Gattling has much to bear him out, for he refers to many cases where the mere presence of the Gattling gun has ended troubles after the bullets of troops has failed. "Only recently," said Dr. Gattling, "General Miles told me of an experience on the frontier—in Utah. I believe it was. A certain chief threatened to create a disturbance, and he had braves enough on the warpath to do a great deal of damage. Under a flag of truce General Miles got him to come to his camp and see his power. One of the battery of Gattlings was charged and turned on a distant tree. After about \$00 shots had been fired, the chief, whose name was Crow Day, threw up his hands and left. He reported that the white ham had devil gun, and straightway he and his braves picked up their blankets and walked. The chief never stopped to see whether the tree had been hit or not."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Features of the Money and Stock

The Features of the Meney and Stock Starkets.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Money on call easy at 14,62 per cent; last loan 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 44,66 fly per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 14 831,64 834, for sixty days. Posted rates 14 82,64 834, for sixty days. Posted rates 18 82,64 834, and 14 85,64 854, Commercial bills: 34 80. Silver certificates 56,6654c. Bar silver 56c. Mexican dollars 45c.

The doubt over the outcome of the Cuban controversy between the United States was a depressing influence in the local stock market to-day, as it was in every market for securities in the world. In Paris the weakness of Spanish 4's affected all other securities between the United States was a depressing influence in the local exchange there was a well defined to the securities being an additional factor at the latter two centres. On the local exchange there was a well defined bull party, whose operations were attended with more or less success, thus subtracting very materially from the sum of the depression. The motive, publicly-avowed by this bull party for its feeling, is that prices are lower than are warranted by intrinsic values and by the political outlook, But is it doubtless influenced also by the technical condition of the market, which is full of short contracts waiting to be covered on the expected slump on anticipated decisive developments in the Cuban situation. There is a temptation for a bull clique to mark up prices in such a market, and force the bears to cover. The success of the bulls to-day was only moderate in inducing covering, but they did discourage further short selling. was only moderate in inducing cover-ing, but they did discourage further short selling, and twice railled prices from declines running up to a point or

snort selling, and twice railied prices from declines running up to a point or over in many prominent stocks. The market closed with one of these railies in force, so that the net changes are for the most part insignificant, and there is a fair sprinkling of gains. The industrial specialities continued to be sufferers from depression, Manhattan, Metropolitan Street Railway and Sugarbeing specially marked out for selling pressure. The railroad list was pretty well sustained, and the Northern Pacific stocks and Union Pacific preferred showed not a little firmness. The resistance to the threatening news developments of the day can only be attributed to what is regarded by the buil faction as its oversold condition. The money market seems to be waiting on the Cuban question equally with stocks. Bankers are loath to put out money in time loans, although the available supply, with the replenishment of the gold imports, is said to be quite large

time loans, although the available supply, with the replenishment of the gold imports, is said to be quite large. To-day's falling in exchange and renewed engagements of gold may be put down to the apprehension over the future rather than to the present actual demands for money.

The bond market continued to lack animation, trading being confined to a few speculative issues.

The tone was weak; sales, \$1,485,000. United States new 4's registered declined 1½ per cent, do coupon 1½ per cent and the old 4's and 5's ½ per cent bid. There were sales of the new 4's coupons at \$1.20, the bid price.

Evening Post's London financial cablegram:

The stock markets here remain stagmant and dull, being entirely dominated

am; stock markets here remain stag-and dull, being entirely dominated

The stock markets here remain stag-nant and dull, being entirely dominated by the Cuban question.

Americans gave way in sympathy with the New York lead. Stock is not really pressed for sale here, but there are fair realizations from the conti-nent. The close was better on New York support.

York support.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 298,000 shares.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.
CHICAGO—Wheat near the finish/to-day, became very weak and closed at

about 1½ lecline. Higher prices resulting 57-10 severe weather and buillah foreign news brought out too much long stuff for the market to absorb and prices dropped with remarkable swiftness. Other markets were affected by wheat. Corn decined 360½6, cate 320% and provisions closed 5611½6 lower. At the opening and for a short time after, wheat showed strength. Low temperatures were reported from all parts of the winter wheat country, and California reported another hard frost last night, with considerable resulting injury. English markets all showed steadiness. Northwest receipts were moderate, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 324 cars against 261 last week and 333 a year ago. Chicago receipts, however, were again heavy, 187 cars, 77 of that number being of contract quality. Besides this 42 cars and 32,400 bushels were transferred from unleaned houses, a total addition to the contract stocks to-day of about 15,000 oushels. The weather news was the factor and there was enough demand from shorts at the opening to start July about 3½6 higher at 105½. The latter delivery was very dull most of the session. The opening prices in July proved to be the largest of the day. There, was title enthusiasm to the buying and after the first few minutes trading prices began slowly slipping away. Reports from the damage had resulted from last night's and for investment soon disappeared al-most altogether. The decline was slow as not much selling pressure was apparent, and up to about noon, the market was in a state of duliness bordering on ent, and up to about noon, the market was in a state of duliness bordering on stagnation. Only a narrow scalping trade was done in this time, traders were evidently still inclined to keep out of the market, until the Spanish question was settled one way or another. Prices kept within a narrow range with the general tendency downward, July declining to 85½c and May to 31.08½. About hoon. English cables reporting a better continental demand for cargoes and heavy reductions in estimates of the Argentine exportable surplus gave the market a stronger under one for a while after the noon hour, July advancing under moderate buying to 85½. There it met a lot, of selling against calls with more or less general realizing and the price dropped to 85½c. The decline was so quick that it brought out a good many stop loss orders and the market declined with scarcely any support to 85¢ for July. May, too, had to contend with a lot of seiling late in the day and declined to 31 64. A slight improvement occurred just before the close, July getting to 8½c and May to 31 04½. Those were the final figures, Corn was quiet, and weak with prices all day under year.

and weak with prices all day under yea-terday's figures. Sympathy with wheat and prospects of better weather in the west were the influences. Trading was largely professional. There was a bet-ter demand at the bottom. May ranged fram 29% to 28% and closed %@%c

ting to 84% and May to \$1 04%. 'were the final figures. Corn was and weak with prices all day under

ter demand at the bottom. May ranged from 29% to 25% and closed 3%% to 100 tower at 28%.

The market for oats was dull and weak. The cold wave had apparently been discounted and predictions of warmer, weather caused a good deal of selling by yesterday's buyers. The market was weakest late in the session, when wheat made its break. May ranged ranged from 26% 26% to 25% to 35% to 30% to ribs 5c lower at \$5 00.

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2		HAROLUM.	extitude.	25/23/25
May		\$1 0674	\$1 04	\$1 0414
July	SG	86%	S4	541
Corn, No. 2.	1000	(USPAN)	SECURITY.	A STATE
May	2914	297	2814	287
July	30%		3014	30%
Sept	31%	31%	3114	3114
Oats, No. 2.	10000	VIII 1971	2000年4月	EU/201618
May	2614	26%	25%	20%
July	276	23%	2314	231
Mess Pork.	25-27 19 24		SEPTEMBER 1	Septime?
May	9 83	9 85	9,70	9 70
July	9 8714	9 8714	9 7754	9 773
Lard.	32899	STATISTICS.	SHAME	STAR
May	5 10	5 10	5 05	5 05
July	5 15	5 15	5 12%	5 1214
Short Ribs.	0.0400.40		HEAVING	STATE OF
May			5 00	5 00
July	5 0714	5 10	5 10	5 05

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull,

Wheat-No. 3 spring 96c; No. 2 red

31 0145. Corn—No. 2, 2834c; No. 2 yellow 2834c. Oats—No. 2, 2534c; No. 2 white 2934@ 31c; No. 3 white 28@2934c.

Rye—No. 2, 49c. Rye—No. 2, 34@42c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$1 17½; northwestern

Timothyseed-Prime \$2 85@2 90

Timothyseed—Prime \$2 85@2 90.
Pork—Mess per barrel \$9 70@9 75.
Lard—Per 100 lbs \$5 00@5 02½.
Short ribs—Sides (loose) \$4 85@5 10.
Dry salted shoulders (boxed) \$5 25@5 40.
Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon \$1 19.
Butter—Steady; creameries 13@18c; dafries 10½@16c.
Cheese—Quiet at \$@8½c.
Eggs—Firm; fresh 9½c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh %4c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 21,600 barrels; exports 12,640 barrels; market dull and nominally lower to sell.

Wheat, receipts 57,000 bushels; spot weak; No. 2 red \$104 f. o. b. adloat to arrive; options opened steadler at ¼6%c advance on further coverings; closed 1%61%c higher, lower for later deliveries against ½c decline on near months. No. 2 red March closed at \$1 03; May closed at \$1 00.

Corn, receipts 64,350 bushels; exports

Corn, receipts 64,350 bushels; exports 7,800 bushels; spot weak; No. 2, 364c; options opened weak at %c decline; May closed at 23%.

obtions opened weak at %c decline; May closed at 32% c.
Oats, receipts 80,400 bushels; exports 175 bushels; spot nominal; No. 2, 31% c; No. 2 white 32%; options dull and weak er, closing at 1%c net deline; May closed at 20c.

er, closing at 14c net deline; May closed at 30c.

Feed quiet. Hay dull. Hops steadler, Hides firm, Leather firm.

Beef firm, Cutments dull. Lard easler; western steamed \$5 35 nominal; refined easy. Pork dull. Cottonseed oil a shade weaker and inactive.

Tallow quiet. Rosin steady, Turpentine quiet. Rice ifrm, Molasses steady, Coffee, optione opened barely steady, closed quiet with prices \$5010 points lower; sales 12,250 bags, including May 4,5565,00c. Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refined quiet.

BALTIMORE. Electrical and the steady of the sales 12,250 bags, including May 4,5565,00c. Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refined quiet.

BALTIMORE—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 15,425 barrels; exports 6,828 barrels, Wheat dull; spot and month 99%@99%c; May \$1,00%@1 00%;

receipts 77,700 bushels. Corn firm spot and month 13%,67314c; May 34,65244; receipts 92,700 bushels; exports, 400 bushels. Oats dull: No. 2 white 34,7345c; No. 2 nearby 13,700 bushels. Rye strady: No. 2 nearby 13,700 bushels. Rye strady: No. 2 nearby 13,700 bushels. Rye strady: No. 2 nearby 13,700 bushels. Hay dull: choice (mothy 11,700,13) to Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. PHILADELPHIA—Wheat 34c lower; Contract grade March 204,69344c; April and May 344,9344c; June nominal. Constant grade March 204,69344c; April and May 344,9344c; June nominal. Butter steady; fancy western creamets 20c; April, May and June nominal. Butter steady; fancy western creamets 20c; April and ye lower; fresh nearby 10c; do western 10c; do southern 34,670c. Cheese steady.

CINCINNATI — Flour quiet, What fam 25 seed 71%. Corn stady Noat

southern 94,610c. Cheese steady.
CINCINNATI — Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No 2 red 974c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 214,6314c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 254c. Lard easier at 34 90. Bulkmeats firm at 35 10. Bacon steady at 35 90. Whiskey steady at 31 20. Butter steady. Sugar easy. Eggs quiet at 9c. Cheese steady.
TOLEDO—Wheat lower, weak; No. 2 cash 974c; May 974c asked. Cornactive and steady; No. 2 mixed cash and May 37c. Rye duil and higher; No. 3 cash 58c. Cloverseed duil and unchanged; prime cash March and April \$2.90.

Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle quiets and steady. Hogs, Yorkers, good to choice \$4 1224 15; roughs, common to choice \$3 56 663 75; pigs, common to choice \$3 75 693 90. Lambs, choice to extra \$6 65 66 15; culls to common \$2 526 65. Sheep, choice to selected wethers \$4 90@5 00; culls to common \$3 50@4 25.

EAST LIBERTY — Cattle steady; prime \$5 05@5 15; common \$3 80@4 10; bulls, stags and cows \$2 00@4 10. Hogs steady and unchanged. Sheep steady; prices unchanged. Lambs, choice \$5 80 @5 90; common to good lambs \$4 75@5 5.75. Veal calves \$6 00@6 50. CINCINNATI-Hogs strong at \$3 25

BOSTON - The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of

Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool market:

The volume of sales has been a trifle heavier than the week previous. Taking the market as a whole a duller situasles of the week in Boston amount to \$51,000 pounds, of domestic and 448,500 pounds of foreign, making a total of 1,209,000 pounds, against a total of 1,209,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 12,697,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year,

NEW YORK—Wool guiet: Texas 1266

NEW YORK-Wool quiet; Texas 12@

Metals.

NEW YORK—Although quiet, the market for metals shows a disposition to do still better. At the close to-day the metal exchange called pig from warrants quiet at \$5 75 bid and \$5 90 asked. Lake copper unchanged at \$11 874 bid and \$14 90 asked, Tin firm at \$14 35 bid and \$14 90 asked, spelter firm at \$4 25 bid and \$4 35 asked. Lead steady at \$3 72½ bid, and \$3 77½ asked. The firm fixing the settling price for miners and flxing the settling price for miners a smelters calls lead unchanged at \$3 30

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—The continued dull weather and the weakness of the print cloth markets are details which militate against a heavy business in dry goods. Print cloths are still quoted at 2½ cless 1 per cent nominal for extras at Fall river, but the actual bidding is nearer two cents than the quoted price. Odd goods are in feeble request at relatively weak prices.

l'etroleum.

OIL CITY—Certificates and cash opened at 80c bld; first sales 1,000 barrels at 80½c; lowest 77½c; closed sales 77½c; total sales 21,000 barrels; shipments 84,901 barrels; runs 96,704 barrels.

THERE are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zand streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport.

Piles! Piles ! Itching Piles.

Piles: Piles i Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the litching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Refuse thacky all substitutes.

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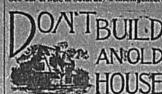
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On and after Saturary, restains will ran as oflows, city time:

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See our article in Saturday's Intelligencer. IRAILWAY TIME CARD,

Depart, C. & P.—Bridgeport, Arrive.

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15.53 am J. Canton and Toledo.

15.53 am J. Canton and Toledo.

15.53 am J. Steubenville and Pitts.

15.53 am Steubenville and Pitts.

15.53 pm J. Canton and Toledo.

15.54 pm J. Canton and Toledo.

15.55 pm Aliance and Cleveland

15.55 pm Philadelphia and N. Y.

15.55 pm Philadelphia and N. Y.

15.55 pm Steube and Wellsville



Gration Accommodation, 10:10 a. m., daily. TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.
For Columbus and Chicago, 7:25 a. m and 3:50 p. m., daily.
Q Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 19:25 a. m. daily, and 11:40 p. m., daily exr-nt Saturday, and 2:40 a. m., Sunday only.
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 10:25 a. m., and 3:50 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

ARRIVE.
Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a. m., daily.
Cincinnati Express, 5:05 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., daily.
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 11:50 a. m., and 3:50 p. m., daily. except Sunday.

WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIV.
For Pittsburgh, 5:16 and 7:30 a. m. and For Pittsburgh, 5:10 and 7:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., dally, and 1:15 p. m., dally, ex-



RAILROAD CO. Time Table in Effect Nov. 21, 1897. East-

Daily, Daily Except Sunday Bouth Bound. 7 11 3 Cin. 9:19 12:45 Fast Line 11:25 8:23 Wheeling p. m. 12:36 6:30 1:35 8:00 Huntington . Via-C. & O. Ry. Lv. Huntington... Ar. Charleston.... †2:35 °2:20 4:27 3:45

> JOHN J. ARCHER, G. P. A. o THE o

| 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| a. m. a. m. p. m. |
5:50	5:10	m. p. m.	
5:50	5:10	2:25	6:27
5:50	5:10	2:28	6:27
5:51	8:55	8:55	8:55
6:23	9:56	3:10	7:26
6:23	9:56	3:10	7:26
6:23	9:56	3:10	7:26
6:23	9:56	3:10	7:26
6:23	9:56	3:10	7:26
6:23	9:36	3:10	7:26
7:55	10:37	5:36	
7:55	10:37	5:36	
8:55	11:35	6:31	
9:56	11:35	6:31	
9:56	11:35	6:31	
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9:10	11:30	6:31	
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8:10	10:40	6:31	
8:10	10:40	6:31	
8:10	10:40	6:31	
8:1 Bellaire			
Bridgeport
Uhrichsville
New Philadelphia
Canai Doyer
Justus
Massillon
Warwick
Sterling
Seville
Medina

ARRIVE.

Nos. 2 and 5 daily between Cleveland and Massillon. All other trains daily except

Depart P. C. C. & St. L. Ry Arrive-find an Pittsburgh ... 15 pm 15 tam Steubenville and Wast ... 15 pm 15 tam Steubenville Accom. ... 15 pm 15 pm Pittsburgh and N. T. ... 125 pm 15 pm Pittsburgh and N. T. ... 125 pm 17 pm Pittsburgh and N. T. ... 125 pm 17 pm Pittsburgh Accom. ... 1210 am Wist. ... Wist. ... 150 am 15 pm Pittsburgh Accom. ... 1210 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Departure and arriv al of trains at Wheel ing. Eastern time Schedule in effect No. Schedule in effect November 14, 1897.

MAIN LINE EAST.
For Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, 12:25 and 10:55 a.

Cumberland Accommodation, 7:20 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 4:5 p. m. daily, daily except Sunday and 4:5 p. m. daily. Grafton Accommodation, 4:5 p. m. daily.

From New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 5:20 a. m., daily.

Washington Express, 11:00 p. m. daily.

Cumberland Accommodation, 4:20 p. m., daily.

Get Sunday.

Get Sunday.

Grafton Accommodation, 10:10 a. m., daily.

For Pittsburgh and the East, 5:10 a. m. and 5:20 p. m., dally.

and 5:29 p. m., dally.

From Pittsburgh, 10:20 a. m., 6:20 p. m., dally, 11:36 p. m., dally except Saturday, 11:45 a. m., except Sunday, and 2:30 a. m., Bunday only.

T. C. BURKE,

Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling, W. M. GREENE, D. B. MARTIN, General Manager, Manager Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling, W. M. GREENE, D. B. MARTIN, General Manager, Manager Passenger Traffic.

Kenova Ar
Via C. & O. Ry.
Lv. Kenova
Cincinnati, O. Ar
Lexington, Ky. Ar
Louisville, Ky. Ar *1:65 5:15 5:30 8:15

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling RAILWAY COMPANY. Central Standard Time. Time Schedule of Passenger Trains in effect Sunday, May 16, 1877. Cleveland Depot Foot South Water Street. DEPART.

Lester
Grafton
Elyria
Lorain
Lester Junction.
Cleveland

Massillon. All other trails
Sunday.
Passengers between Wheeling, Martin's
Ferry, Bellaire and Bridgeport; take Eletiric Railway.
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A.
O. R. WOOD, T. P. A.
Wheeling, W. Va.

THE INTELLIGENCER PRINTING
Establishment-Neat, accurate, prompt.

p. m. p. m 1:50